Employers Who Hire Only Nonsmokers (cont.):

Bancroft Fire Protection District
Cardinal Industries, Inc., Sanford, FL
Sullivan, Higdon & Sink, Wichita, Kansas; 50 employees
Swing Insurance Agency, Woodbury, New Jersey; 12 employees
Turner Broadcasting System
USG Corporation, Chicago and all plants (total ban at work and at home, effective 1/12/87)
Vanguard Electronic Tool Co., Seattle, Washington; 100 employees
Wayne Green Enterprises, Peterborough, New Hampshire
Westlake Community Hospital, Melrose Park, Illinois; 1,200 employees
Westminster Office Machines Inc., Lake Bluff, Illinois
Wichita, Kansas, Fire Department, 400 employees

Employers Who Provide Bonuses for Nonsmokers or for Smokers Who Quit:

Aluminair Standard Glass Co., Gallup, New Mexico
American Hoechst Specialty Products Group, Somerville, New Jersey
Bonnie Bell Cosmetics Co., Lakewood, Ohio; 250 employees
Chicago Metallic Products, Inc. 750 employees $500 per quitter per year)
City Federal Savings & Loan; Birmington, Alabama; 300 employees
Cleveland Pneumatic, Cleveland, Ohio
Cybertek Computer Products, Inc., Los Angeles, California; 150 employees
G.W. Dahl Co., Inc., Bristol, Rhode Island
Deluxe Check Printers, Inc., Clifton, New Jersey; 300 employees
Dollar Inn Albuquerque, New Mexico
Dow Chemical Co., Texas Division, Freeport, Texas
Dyco Petroleum, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Tulsa, Oklahoma; 200 employees
Farley Industries (provides fitness facilities, seminars, health screenings & bonuses in order to help smokers quit; effective 9/1/89)
Ebsco Industries, Red Bank, New Jersey
Flexcon Co., Spencer, Massachusetts; 500 employees ($30/mth to quitters, $15/mth to those who reduce consumption)
General Services Life Insurance Co.; gives smokers nonsmokers's rates, if smokers promise they'll quit within 3 years (since 11/88)
Hartford Insurance Group, Hartford, Connecticut
Intermatic, Inc., Spring Grove, Illinois
J.N. Mills Co. Inc., Southwest Harbor, ME, ($500 to employees who quit for a year)
Johnson & Johnson; New Brunswick, New Jersey
Journal, Salina, Kansas; 110 employees
Knight Publishing (Charlotte News, The Observer) (encourages employees to quit)
Leslie Manufacturing & Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota
Lowenstein Supply Corp., Vineland, New Jersey; 25 employees

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

Employers Who Provide Bonuses for Nonsmokers or for Smokers Who Quit:

Mahoning Culvert Co., Canfield, Ohio; 36 employees
Major Pool Equipment Co., Clifton, New Jersey
Martin Engineering, Neponset, IL (current employees receive $1,000 for quitting; new hires must sign no-smoking pledge)
Merle Norman Cosmetic Co., Los Angeles, California; 1,300 employees
Mesa Petroleum, Amarillo, TX (cessation bonus)
Microwave Filter Co., East Syracuse, New York; 120 employees
MSI Insurance, Arden Hills, Minnesota; 800 employees
Neon Electric Corp., Houston, Texas
New York Telephone (smoking cessation classes, 80,000 employees)
Noweco, Spokane, Washington
Park Nicollet Medical Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota; 1,150 employees
Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Physical Electronics Division, Eden Prairie, Minnesota; 400 employees
Pioneer Plastics, Auburn, Maine
Provident Indemnity Life Insurance Co., Norristown, Pennsylvania; 100 employees
Radar Electric, Seattle and Spokane, Washington, and Portland, Oregon
Rhulen Agency, Monticello, New York
Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pennsylvania; 350 employees
Salina Family Physicians, Salina, Kansas (dental insurance for nonsmoking employees only)
Sentry Insurance Co., Stevens Point, Wisconsin; 10,000 employees
Slack, Inc., Thorofare, New Jersey; 180 employees
Speedcall Corp., Hayward, California
Tenneco (cessation program)
Westminster Office Machines, Lake Bluff, Illinois

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

2050276004

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGAREITES

Alabama

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

- 7,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 23,400 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 30,400 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 16.5 cents per pack
- 864,000 smokers pay $150.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $74.2 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $76.5 million
- Alabama collects $23.2 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Alabama state cigarette taxes have increased 3.125%
- At current rates, 31.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Alabama is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,219 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 280 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 939 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,433 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 559 jobs would be lost in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1874 jobs could be lost due to the expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.1 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

April 1989

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Alaska

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN ALASKA

- 900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 1,800 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 2,700 total tobacco related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 16 cents per pack
- 101,000 smokers pay $18 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $9 million of this amount
  - The state government also gets $9 million
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Alaska state cigarette taxes have increased 100%.
- At current rate, 25.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Alaska is tax.

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 108 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 36 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 72 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $360,900 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 216 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 72 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 144 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $721,900 in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Arizona

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN ARIZONA

- 5,200 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 12,000 jobs through consumer expenditures
- 17,200 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 15 cents per pack
- 659,000 smokers pay $109 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $56.2 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $52.8 million
- Arizona collects $24.6 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Arizona state cigarette taxes have increased 15.4%
- At current rates, 31.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Arizona is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 688 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 208 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 480 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.1 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,376 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 416 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 960 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.3 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Arkansas

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN ARKANSAS

- 3,700 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 9,700 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 13,400 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 21 cents per pack
- 509,000 smokers pay $108.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $47.1 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $61.8 million
- Arkansas collects $14.7 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Arkansas state cigarette taxes have increased 18.3%.
- At current rates, 33.6% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Arkansas is tax.

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 535 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 148 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 387 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.4 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,071 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 296 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 775 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.9 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

California

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN CALIFORNIA

- 49,700 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 85,200 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 134,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 35 cents per pack, effective 1/1/89
- 5,668,000 smokers pay $654 extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $403 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $251 million
- California collects $201.3 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, California state cigarette taxes have increased 250%.*
- At current rates, 39.2% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in California is tax.*

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 5,031 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,988 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 3,043 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $35.4 million in excise tax revenue*

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 10,781 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 3,976 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 6,805 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $70.9 million in excise tax revenue*

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

*reflects 25 cent state excise tax increase effective 1/1/89

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Colorado

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO

- 6,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 15,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 22,200 jobs total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 20 cents per pack
- 697,000 smokers pay $113.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $50.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $63.3 million
- At current rates, 31% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Colorado is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 889 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 276 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 613 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.5 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,777 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 552 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,225 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Connecticut

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTICUT

- 13,300 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 16,800 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 30,100 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 40 cents per pack, effective 4/1/89
- 722,000 smokers pay $142.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $54.4 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $88.3 million
- Connecticut collects $37.4 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Connecticut state cigarette taxes have increased 90.4%.*
- At current rates, 43.3% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Connecticut is tax.*

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,206 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 533 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 673 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.5 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,412 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,066 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,346 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $7 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

*reflects 14 cent increase effective 4/1/89

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Delaware

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN DELAWARE

- 1,300 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 4,700 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 6,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 14 cents per pack
- 137,000 smokers pay $26.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $14.1 million of this amount
  - The state government gets almost $12.5 million
- At current rates, 25.1% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Delaware is tax

THE IMPACT OF AN INCREASE OF THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 240 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 52 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 188 jobs could be lost through expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $493,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents)

- Total of 481 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 104 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 377 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $986,000 in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Washington, D.C.

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

- 1,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 2,200 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 4,100 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- Excise Tax Rate in D.C. is 17 cents per pack
- 146,000 smokers pay $21.7 million extra local and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets over $10 million of this amount
  - The district government gets almost $11 million
- Washington, D.C. collects $5.3 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Washington, D.C. cigarette taxes have increased 30.7%
- At current rates, 32.3% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Washington, D.C. is tax

THE IMPACT OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 164 jobs could be lost in D.C.
  - 76 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 88 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- Washington, D.C. would lose over $446,700 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 328 jobs could be lost in D.C.
  - 152 jobs would be in jepoardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 176 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- Washington, D.C. would lose over $893,500 in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Florida

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN FLORIDA

- 25,500 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 67,100 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 92,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 24 cents per pack
- 2,540,000 smokers pay $581 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $230.8 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $350.2 million
- Florida collects $116.2 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Florida state cigarette taxes have increased 14.28%
- At current rates, 34.7% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Florida is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,700 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,019 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,681 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $14 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 7,399 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,038 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 5,361 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $28.1 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Georgia

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN GEORGIA

- 22,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 35,700 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 58,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 12 cents per pack
- 1,262,000 smokers pay $218.8 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets over $125 million of this amount
  - The state government gets over $92 million
- Georgia collects $31.3 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- At current rates, 28.3% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Georgia is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,343 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 916 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,427 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.7 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 4,687 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,833 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,854 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $7.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Hawaii

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN HAWAII

- 2,100 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 2,200 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 4,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 40%
- 226,000 smokers pay $30.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $11.9 million of this amount
  - The state government gets over $19 million
- Hawaii collects $3.6 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Hawaii state cigarette taxes have increased 57%.
- At current rates, 40.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Hawaii is tax.

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 172 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 84 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 88 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $847,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 344 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 168 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 176 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.6 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Idaho

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN IDAHO

- 1,700 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 4,600 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 6,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 18 cents per pack
- 204,000 smokers pay $29.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $14 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $15.8 million
- Idaho collects $6.1 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Idaho state cigarette taxes have increased 97.8%
- At current rates, 31.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Idaho is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 252 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 68 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 184 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $629,200 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 504 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 136 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 368 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.2 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Illinois

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS

- 30,500 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 75,800 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 106,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 20 cents per pack
- 2,526,000 smokers pay $451.5 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $200.7 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $250.8 million
- Illinois collects $100.3 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Illinois state cigarette taxes have increased 66.7%
- At current rates, 33.3% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Illinois is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 4,261 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,221 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 3,040 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $10 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 8,522 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,441 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 6,081 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $20 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Indiana

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN INDIANA

- 11,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 33,200 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 44,200 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 15.5 cents per pack
- 1,196,000 smokers pay $235 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $19 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $116 million
- Indiana collects $44.8 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- At current rates, 32.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Indiana is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,769 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 440 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,329 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.7 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,539 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 880 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,659 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $9.4 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Iowa

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA

- 5,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 15,700 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 21,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 34 cents per pack, effective 3/88
- 638,000 smokers pay $127.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $45.9 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $81.7 million
- Iowa collects $17.2 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Iowa state cigarette taxes have increased 88.9%
- At current rates, 43% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Iowa is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 864 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 236 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 628 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.2 million in excise tax revenues

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,739 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 472 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,257 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $8.5 million in excise tax revenues

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Kansas

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN KANSAS

- 4,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 14,100 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 19,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 24 cents per pack
- 536,000 smokers pay $103 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $41.2 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $61.8 million
- Kansas collects $12.9 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Kansas state cigarette taxes have increased 118%
- At current rates, 34.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Kansas is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 759 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 196 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 563 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.4 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,518 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 392 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,126 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.9 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Kentucky

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN KENTUCKY

- 59,400 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 74,100 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 133,500 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 3 cents per pack
- 808,000 smokers pay $124 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $104.4 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $19.6 million
- Kentucky collects $32.7 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- At current rates, 24% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Kentucky is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 5,353 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,375 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,978 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $783,600 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 10,685 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 4,749 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 5,936 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Louisiana

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISIANA

- 8,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 8,600 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 15,100 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 16 cents per pack
- 932,000 smokers pay almost $160 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $79.8 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $79.8 million
- Louisiana collects $25.1 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Louisiana state cigarette taxes have increased 45%.
- At current rates, 29.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 949 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 344 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 605 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.1 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,897 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 688 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,209 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $8.2 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Maine

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE

- 2,200 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 5,100 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 7,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 28 cents per pack
- 255,000 smokers pay $65.4 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $ 23.8 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $ 41.6 million
- Maine collects $10.4 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Maine state cigarette taxes have increased 75%
- At current rates, 37.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Maine is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 292 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 88 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 204 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 583 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 176 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 407 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.1 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Maryland

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MARYLAND

- 13,500 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 19,000 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 32,500 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 13 cents per pack
- 979,000 smokers pay $152.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $ 84 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $ 68.2 million
- At current rates, 26.6% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Maryland is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,300 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 540 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 760 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.7 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,601 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,080 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,521 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $5.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Massachusetts

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

- 14,100 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 31,400 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 45,500 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 26 cents per pack
- 1,330,000 smokers pay $276 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $ 105.1 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $170.9 million
- Massachusetts collects $46 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in January 1983, Massachusetts state cigarette taxes have increased 23.8%
- At current rates, 35.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Massachusetts is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,822 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 564 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,258 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.8 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,644 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,128 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,516 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $13.6 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Michigan

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MICHIGAN

- 15,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 54,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 70,500 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 25 cents per pack, effective 1/88
- 1,977,000 smokers pay $415.1 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $162.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $252.5 million
- Michigan collects $56.1 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the Federal Excise Tax was doubled in 1983, Michigan cigarette taxes have increased 19%
- At current rates, 36.2% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Michigan is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,824 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 624 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,200 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $11.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 5,648 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,248 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 4,400 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $22.4 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Minnesota

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MINNESOTA

- 9,400 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 22,800 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 32,200 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 38 cents per pack
- 911,000 smokers pay 218.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $64.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $153.6 million
- Minnesota collects $36.4 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the Federal Excise Tax was doubled in 1983, Minnesota state cigarette taxes have increased 111%
- At current rates, 41.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Minnesota is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,287 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 376 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 911 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,575 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 752 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,823 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $12.1 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Mississippi

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

- 3,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 14,400 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 18,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 18 cents per pack
- 540,000 smokers pay $99.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $46.7 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $52.5 million
- Mississippi collects $23.3 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal excise tax was doubled in 1983, Mississippi state cigarette taxes have increased 63.6%
- At current rates, 32.2% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Mississippi is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 732 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 156 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 576 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.1 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,464 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 312 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,152 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.2 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Missouri

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MISSOURI

- 10,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 25,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 35,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 13 cents per pack
- 1,108,000 smokers pay $191.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $105.5 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $85.7 million
- Missouri collects $33 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 28.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Missouri is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,434 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 424 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,010 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.4 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,869 could be lost in the state
  - 848 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,021 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.8 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Montana

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN MONTANA

- 1,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 3,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 4,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 16 cents per pack
- 2,648,000 smokers pay $23.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $11.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $11.6 million
- Since the federal excise tax increase in 1983, Montana state cigarette taxes have increased 33.3%
- At current rates, 27.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Montana is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 196 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 64 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 132 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $464,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 392 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 128 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 264 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $929,000 in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Nebraska

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEBRASKA

- 3,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 5,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 8,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 27 cents per pack
- 349,000 smokers pay $64.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $24 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $40.5 million
- Nebraska collects $9 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal excise tax was doubled in 1983, Nebraska state cigarette taxes have increased 50%
- At current rates, 37.9% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Nebraska is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 356 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 144 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 212 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.6 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 711 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 288 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 423 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.2 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Nevada

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEVADA

- 2,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 2,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 4,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 20 cents per pack
- 203,000 smokers pay $52.5 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $23.5 million of this amount
  - The state government gets over $28 million
- Nevada collects $11.7 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal excise tax was doubled in 1983, Nevada state cigarette taxes have increased 100%
- At current rates, 32% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Nevada is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 172 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 80 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 92 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.1 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 344 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 160 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 184 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.3 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

New Hampshire

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 2,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 6,600 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 8,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 17 cents per pack
- 217,000 smokers pay 62.4 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $30.4 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $32 million
- Since the federal excise tax was doubled in 1983, New Hampshire state cigarette taxes have increased 41.6%
- At current rates, 29.1% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in New Hampshire is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 344 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 80 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 264 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 687 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 160 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 527 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

New Jersey

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

- 18,400 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 60,500 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 78,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 27 cents per pack
- 1,699,000 smokers pay $358.2 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $132.8 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $225.4 million
- Since the federal excise tax was doubled in 1983, New Jersey state cigarette taxes have increased 12.5%
- At current rates, 32.6% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in New Jersey is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,153 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 735 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,418 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $9 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 6,307 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,471 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 4,836 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $18.1 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

New Mexico

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

- 2,300 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 3,500 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 5,800 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 15 cents per pack
- 296,000 smokers pay 36.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $18.9 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $17.8 million
- New Mexico collects $7.1 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, New Mexico state cigarette taxes have increased 25%
- At current rates, 30.9% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in New Mexico is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 232 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 92 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 140 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $711,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 464 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 184 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 280 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.4 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

New York

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK

- 49,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 195,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 244,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 33 cents per pack, effective 5/1/89
- 4,004,000 smokers pay $706 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $305.3 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $400.7 million
- New York collects $95.4 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax doubled in 1983, New York state cigarette taxes have increased 120%*
- At current rates, 37.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in New York is tax*

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 9,751 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,962 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 7,789 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $16 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 19,503 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 3,925 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 15,578 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $32.1 million in excise tax revenue

*reflects 12 cent increase effective 5/1/89

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

North Carolina

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

- 90,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 167,100 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 257,100 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 2 cents per pack
- 1,370,000 smokers pay $170.8 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $151.8 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $19 million
- North Carolina collects $28.3 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 21.2% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in North Carolina is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 10,272 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 3,614 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 6,658 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $758,800 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 20,543 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 7,228 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 13,315 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

North Dakota

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA

- 1,500 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 1,500 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 3,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 27 cents per pack
- 146,000 smokers pay over $26 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $9.7 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $17 million
- North Dakota collects $4.2 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, North Dakota state cigarette taxes have increased 125%
- At current rates, 38.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in North Dakota is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 120 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 60 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 60 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $656,600 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 240 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 120 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 120 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.3 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Ohio

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN OHIO

- 21,800 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 76,800 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 98,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 18 cents per pack
- 2,362,000 smokers pay $450 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets over $212 million of this amount
  - The state government gets about $237 million
- Ohio collects $79.6 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Ohio state cigarette taxes have increased 28.6%
- At current rates, 35% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Ohio is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,938 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 872 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 3,066 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $9.5 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 7,877 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,745 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 6,132 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $19 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Oklahoma

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

- 6,200 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 11,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 17,500 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 23 cents per pack
- 713,000 smokers pay $135 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $55.3 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $79.7 million
- Oklahoma collects $17.3 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Oklahoma state cigarette taxes have increased 27.8%
- At current rates, 34.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Oklahoma is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 699 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 248 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 451 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.1 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,399 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 496 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 903 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.3 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Oregon

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN OREGON

- 5,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 16,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 21,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 27 cents per pack
- 590,000 smokers pay $127.4 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $47.4 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $80 million
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Oregon state cigarette taxes have increased 42%
- At current rates, 32.9% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Oregon is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 877 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 200 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 677 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,755 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 400 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,355 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.4 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Pennsylvania

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

- 28,100 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 60,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 89,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 18 cents per pack
- 2,697,000 smokers pay 448.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $211.2 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $237.7 million
- Pennsylvania collects $90.2 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 34.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Pennsylvania is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,558 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,124 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,434 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $9.5 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 7,114 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,247 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 4,867 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $19 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Rhode Island

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN RHODE ISLAND

- 1,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 5,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 7,200 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 27 cents per pack, effective 7/88
- 221,000 smokers pay $55.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $21.9 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $34 million
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Rhode Island state cigarette taxes have increased 8%
- At current rates, 35.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Rhode Island is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 288 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 76 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 212 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.3 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 576 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 152 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 424 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.7 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

South Carolina

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

- 11,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 19,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 30,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 7 cents per pack
- 713,000 smokers pay $98.9 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $68.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $30.1 million
- South Carolina collects $25.8 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 27.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in South Carolina is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,236 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 464 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 772 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,471 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 928 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,543 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.4 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

South Dakota

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1,300 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 1,600 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 2,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 23 cents per pack
- 150,000 smokers pay $26 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $10.7 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $15.3 million
- South Dakota collects $3.3 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, South Dakota state cigarette taxes have increased 53.3%
- At current rates, 33.9% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in South Dakota is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 116 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 52 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 64 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $609,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 232 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 104 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 128 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.2 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Tennessee

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE

- 18,400 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 32,300 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 50,700 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 13 cents per pack
- 1,041,000 smokers pay $180 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $100 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $80 million
- Tennessee collects $55.2 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 31.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Tennessee is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,028 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 735 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,293 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $3.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 4,056 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,471 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,585 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $6.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Texas

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS

- 33,200 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 71,600 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 104,800 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 26 cents per pack
- 3,382,000 smokers pay $684.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $285.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $399 million
- Texas collects $130.4 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Texas state cigarette taxes have increased 40.5%
- At current rates, 36.8% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Texas is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 5,431 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 1,327 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 4,104 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $17.2 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 10,861 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,654 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 8,207 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $34.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nkgl0000

EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Utah

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH

- 2,700 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 6,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 8,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 23 cents per pack
- 308,000 smokers pay 36.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $15 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $21.7 million
- Utah collects $6.6 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Utah state cigarette taxes have increased 91.6%
- At current rates, 35.4% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Utah is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 385 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 108 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 277 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $922,700 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 769 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 216 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 553 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.8 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Vermont

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN VERMONT

- 900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 2,500 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 3,400 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 17 cents per pack
- 117,000 smokers pay $23.7 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $11.5 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $12.2 million
- Vermont collects $3.5 million in sales tax revenue from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Vermont state cigarette taxes have increased 41.6%
- At current rates, 29.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Vermont is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 136 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 36 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 100 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $488,200 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 272 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 72 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 200 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $976,400 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Virginia

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN VIRGINIA

- 54,400 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 91,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 146,300 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 2.5 cents per pack
- 1,262,000 smokers pay $142.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $123.3 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $19.3 million
- Virginia collects $38.5 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 21.9% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Virginia is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 5,836 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 2,169 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 3,667 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $770,100 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 11,673 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 4,339 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 7,334 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.5 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Washington

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON

- 7,900 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 24,700 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 32,600 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 31 cents per pack
- 957,000 smokers pay $188.6 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $64.2 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $124.4 million
- Washington collects over $40 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Washington state cigarette taxes have increased 34.8%
- At current rates, 37.6% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Washington is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,307 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 316 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 991 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $4.9 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 2,614 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 632 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,982 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $9.9 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

West Virginia

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA

- 3,600 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 7,400 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 11,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 17 cents per pack
- 426,000 smokers pay $69.7 million extra state and federal taxes
    - The federal government gets $33.8 million of this amount
    - The state government gets $35.9 million
- West Virginia collects $16.9 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- At current rates, 31.5% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in West Virginia is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 439 jobs could be lost in the state
    - 144 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
    - The man-hour equivalent of another 295 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $1.4 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 879 jobs could be lost in the state
    - 288 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
    - The man-hour equivalent of another 591 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $2.8 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Wisconsin

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN

- 9,800 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 31,200 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 41,000 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 30 cents per pack
- 1,046,000 smokers pay $228.3 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $80.6 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $147.7 million
- Wisconsin collects $34.7 million in sales tax revenues from cigarettes
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Wisconsin state cigarette taxes have increased 20%
- At current rates, 39.1% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Wisconsin is tax

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 1,639 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 392 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 1,247 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $5.9 million in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 3,279 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 784 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 2,495 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $11.9 million in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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EMPLOYMENT AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES

Wyoming

CURRENT IMPACT OF TOBACCO ON THE ECONOMY:

TOBACCO-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING

- 1,000 jobs through core and supplier sectors
- 1,900 jobs through consumer expenditures on tobacco products
- 2,900 total tobacco-related jobs

TAXES

- State Excise Tax Rate is 12 cents per pack, effective 7/1/89
- 105,000 smokers pay $13.4 million extra state and federal taxes
  - The federal government gets $8.9 million of this amount
  - The state government gets $4.5 million
- Since the federal cigarette tax was doubled in 1983, Wyoming state cigarette taxes have increased 50%*
- At current rates, 24% of the total price of a pack of cigarettes in Wyoming is tax*

THE IMPACT OF A FEDERAL EXCISE TAX INCREASE:

8 Cent Increase (from 16 to 24 cents per pack)

- Total of 116 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 40 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 76 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $178,000 in excise tax revenue

16 Cent Increase (from 16 to 32 cents per pack)

- Total of 232 jobs could be lost in the state
  - 80 jobs would be in jeopardy in the core and supplier sector
  - The man-hour equivalent of another 152 jobs could be lost due to expenditure-induced impact
- State would lose over $357,000 in excise tax revenue

Note: Uses 1987 assumption of U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee that a $1.60 per carton tax increase would reduce cigarette sales by 8%.

*reflects 4 cent increase effective 7/1/89

Sources: The Impact of the Tobacco Industry on the United States Economy; Chase Econometrics, 1985.
The Tax Burden on Tobacco; Tobacco Institute, 1988.

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